# EUROPE.

French Plan for the Restoration of the Bonapartes.

German Threat of an Invasion of England.

A French Secret Mission to and Negotiations With Eugenie.

The Crown Prince Bestowing the Iron Cross on Prussian Heroes.

English Comment on the American Elections.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, from Liverpool the 12th and Queenstown the 13th of November, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The Cuba landed our European files and special correspondence, dated to her day of salling from Ireland. The journals are one day later.

Mail advices from Berlin confirm the report that the relations of Prussia and Austria had assumed an unfriendly aspect.

General Moltke, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, has sent directions for his house to be put in readiness, "as he expected to be home in four weeks at the latest." Other high military officials of Prussia sent similar mes-

Letters in the Dublin Irishman describe the Irish regiment, in course of formation at Caen, France. The corps mustered only ninety men. The commandant is a Westmeath man, who served in the British artillery, and has been in the French army. The men are dressed in the uniform of the French line, with nothing to distinguish them as a separate corps, and are called the Second regiment of the French line. Recruits were expected, and 150 lrish Americans arrived at Havre.

The Dorset County (England Chronicle prints a

letter from the Emperor, received by Captain Damer in reply to a letter of sympathy. The Emperor says:—"What is passing in France is very sad, for the invasion is not the worst of the evils under which my poor country is suffering. Anarchy is still worse havor than the needle gun. "

The King of Bavaria wrote an autograph letter to the Archbishop of Munchen Freisung, in response to an appeal in the cause of the Pope, in which his njesty says he "has desired his government immediately to enter into the closest relations with other Catholic Powers on behalf of interests which are dear to him as a Catholic Prince."

The Crown Prince of Prussia sent a letter of acknowledgment to London for the noble contribution taken by Colonel Lloyd Lindsay to Versailles for the sick and wounded. His Royal Highness pays a warm tribute to the liberal and impartial manner in which the English public have subscribed to the fund, adding "that the gifts which have been offered in a tender, Christian spirit have excited a feeling of heartfelt gratitude among the people of Ger

William A. Jenes, who absconded from Liverpoo towards the end of September with about £700, the property of his employers, Messrs. D. C. Buchanan & Co., cotton brokers of Rumford street, was forlowed to Zurich, from whence he was induced to

return to Liverpool. Mr. Kerrison, late partner with Sir Robert Harvey in the Norwich (England) Bank, has issued an important statement. He says on retiring into partnership in 1860 he was indemnified against liability on previously overdrawn account, but it is now shown that speculative transactions, amounting when the bank stanned to a loss of £600,000, had debts. Kerrison asserts that he and his son were deceived by the manager and clerk and that Harvey took away other securities to convert them for private purposes.

The appearance of Miss Bateman in her favorite character. Leah, is announced for November 21. This will be her first visit to Jublin since her return from America, where she performed a series of most brilliant engagements, and achieved a great success in the new play, "Mary Warner," which is to be produced here during Miss Bateman's present engagement.

The new Decaen Museum has been endowed with £120,000 by the Countesse Decnen, of Paris.

## GERMAN THREATS AGAINST ENGLAND.

A Pressian Invasion of the Soil Probable. [London (Nov. II) correspondence of Irish Times.] Those who believe with Mr. Gladstone that man time supremacy has become "the indefeasible in heritance of England," and that there is no though neritance of england," and that there is no thought abroad of disturbing us within our "providental streak of silver sea," will de well to ponder over an article lately published in the Zeitung Fur Nord Deutschend, the origin of Herr Ven Bennigsen, one of the leaders of the majority in the North German

"in England," says this article, "people look with philosopiae calimness on the struggle of Continental nations. They believe they are in no danger of invasion, Germany not being a mayal Power. But let them not forget that we are well aware of our weakness at sea, and that we are striving with the atmost cagerness to remedy this defect." The writer them argues that there is nothing to prevent Germany from making her fleet equal to that of any other Power in a few years, and proceeds as follows:—"In 1864 Alsen was no obstacle to the progress of our victorious army, and the time will come when neither the North Sea nor the British Channel will stop us. On a German sea, near the mouth of two German rivers, lies a German Island (Reilgoland), which was torn from us by force in the days of our weakness, and its possessor is that same England which now wishes to prevent us from fecovering what was ours on the Rhine. We must get possession of that piece of German ground, teo. That its possession is of great importance to us has been shown by the present war. If Heilgoland had belonged to us the Frenca fleet could not have found a sheiter er pilots to lead it into the harbors of the North Sea. Bund.
"in England," says this article, "people look with

### THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

Plane for Its Restoration-Another London "Pamphlet" and Its Contents-Secret Mission To and Negotiations With Eugenie-Her Majesty's Outline of a Return to the Throne and a Regency-A Mission to Bismarck-Bismarck, Jules , Favre and a "Secret Agent"-What Count Bismarck Said of the Imperial Hopes.

An English journal of the 12th of November pub

lishes the following interesting statement:—
Who is Mr. N. or M? We are introduced to that Who is Mr. N. or Mf. We are introduced to that gentisman this afterboon in a pamenic written by himself, and published by Messrs. Regway, prefixed by a portrait of Mr. N., whose face many may recognize as familiar. He tells us his name is Regmer, that he was born in Paris in 1822; that he was a landowner in France; but with more prescience than most Frenchmen ae, on the first war ramors, invested money in an English and American patent, and that he is now living in England, perfectly independent of his property in France. The Prussian armies, he affirms, were but a few leagues from his residence when his family started for England, arriving here on the Sist of August. On the 4th of September the Empress Engence quitted Paris, on the 12th he wrote Madame Lebreton a letter, which he requested should be communicated to her Majesty, saving:—

The Ambassador in London of the North German The Ambassader in London of the North German Confederation, who will soon be the ambassader of a German empire extending from the Battle to Trieste, with 55,000,000 inhabitants, may possibly say, "I think the King of Prussia would prefer treating for peace with the imperial government rather than the republic." If so I shall starcto-morrow for witheinsafte, after having paid a visit to the Empress. The following are the propositions I intend to submit to the Empress. The following are the propositions I intend to submit to the Empress.—That the Regent ought not to quit French territory.

territory.
Second—That the imperial fleet is French territery.
That the fleet, which received the Empress

Third—That the nect, which received the Empress Regent with so much enthusiasm on its departure for the Beating, or at least a portion of the feet, however small it prove, be taken by the Regent for her government seat, thus enabling her to go from one to another of the French ports where she can count upon the intrest number of atherents, and so prove that her government exists de pure and de facto. That the Empress Regent issue from the fleet four proclamations, viz:—

To foreign governments;
To the fleet;
To the army, and
To the French people.
On the 4th September Mr. S. saw Madame Lebre-

ton at the Marine Hotel, Hastings. She said the Empress had read his letter, but that her Majesty's feelings were that the interests of France should take precedence of those of the dynasty, and that she had the greatest horror of any step likely to bring about a civil war. He addressed another letter to Madame Lebreton, and subsequently saw three officers of the imperial household, who told him that the Empress would not stir in the matter. He then said he should go to the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. He adds:—

I made the following request to M. Filhon, who was to assist at the young prince's retirement to rost:—"I will bring you a large photographic view of Hastings which I have at the hotel; will you ask the Prince imperial to write me a line on it to his father? It will be the apparent motive for my journey, and will be useful to me to obtain an audience. You will mention it this evening to her Majesty; if she consent to it you will give it it me to-morrow morning at seven o'clock; if she refuses it you can tear it my." He saw nothing to object to in this, and ten minutes later I gave him a small packet containing a photographic view of Hastings, and two stereoscopic views, at the bottom of which were written the following words:—"My dear Papa—I send you theseynews of Hastings, aboung they will please you. Louis Napoleon." Also the signature. "Louis Napoleon." He told me it was with her Majesty's consent that these papers were given to me; but that ane also added—"Toll M. Regmer that there must be some great danger in carrying out his project, and that I leg him not to attempt its execution."

On the 17th September he saw Baron David, formerly Minister, and two days later, hearing of the meeting of Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre, at Meaux, he hastened difficer, where he arrived on the 20th. Here is what took place at the first interview:—

Count Bismarck at down at his desk, inviting me to do likewise. I opened my portfolio and drew

meeting of Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre, at Meaux, he lasteacd thiner, where he arrived on the 20th. Here is what took place at the first interview:—
Count Bismarck sat down at his desk, inviting me to do likewise. I opened my portfolio and drew from it the photographic view of Hastings (on which the Prince Imperial had written:—"My dear Papa—I send you these views of Hastings, hoping they will please you. Louis Napoleon") and presented it to him. After he had deliberated upon it for some time it looked fixedly at him and said:—
"I come, Count, to ask you to grant me a pass which will permit me to get to Wilhelmshöhe and give this photograph into his Majesty's hands."
He also looked fixedly at me there were a few moment of silence, and he then addressed me thus, as I felt firmly convinced he would do:—
"Sir, our position is before you; what can you offer us? With whom can we treat? Our determination to profit by our present position to avoid in the future, for a long time to come at least, any fresh was with France, is fixed. To obtain this an atteration of the frontiers of France is indispensable to us. On the other hand we find ourselves in the presence of two governments—the one de facto, the other de jure. We cannot alter their position, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for us to treat with either the one or the other. The neutral Powers will be giad to see the situation cleared up. The Empress Regent has quitted French territory, and since then she has given no signs of life. After the taking of Sedan a treaty ought to have been signed, and a few words that I dropped then in an interview at which were present Messiers de Castlenau and Pletri might have, if they had been willing, given rise to more serious pour-pariers; but they appeared uswilling to understand them. The Provisional Government for the Defence either will not or cannot accept this condition of a diminution of territory, but proposes an armistice in order to censult the French people on the question, and we will treat. For the pre

commenced:—
Pirst—I will go at once to Metz and Strasbourg and see the commander-in-chief of each place, and I will make an agreement that these two towns shall only be surrendered in the Emperor's name.

Second—By virtue of the proclamation the members of the Senate, of the Corps Legislatif and the State Council shall reassemble in the town of — on the

State Council shall reassemble in the beople, in on the —.

Third—Another proclamation to the people, in which it must be stated that the left, by the violent manner in which they seized on the government, compels us now to make a less advantageous treaty of peace than we need otherwise have done. That all imperial functionaries shall resume their functions after October 1, when the Empress Regent should resume the reigns of government.

Count Bismarck, in answer to some further observations, said:—

count hismatch, in answer to some target of servations, said:—

"Sir, fate has aiready decided; to blind yourselves to that fact is not the action of an indomitable nature, but of an undecided one. Nothing can prevent what is from being as it is. De what you can to bring before us some one with power to treat with us and you will have rendered great service to your country. I will give orders for a 'general safe conduct' to be given you, which will allow of your travelling in all German possessions and everywhere

conduct to be given you, which will allow of your travelling in all German possessions and everywhere in the places occupied by our troops. A telegram shall precede you to Metz, which will facilitate your entrance there.

Mr. N. described in a letter to Count Bismarck the disguise in which ne should go to Metz, and proceedes—

"They need not pay any attention to me when I come out. In the event of Marshal Bazalne acceding to all my conditions either Marshal Canrobert or General Bouroaks (to whom I shall give an exact account of all that will be requisite for the success of my plan) must consent to enforce it with all his innence on the army. He might go cut with my papers, dressed in my clothes, wrapped in my shawl, after giving me his word of honor that he was to be for every one, except her Majesty the Emshawl, after giving me his word of honor that he was to be for every one, except her Majesty the Empress, simply Monsieur Regnier. He would reside with my family at Hastings. A letter from me to her Majesty, of which he would be the bearer, would acquaint her with everything under the seal of secrecy. If everything were to succeed, as I have seen anticipated, then, but only theat, he might establish his identity and might make

would acquaint her with averything under the seal of secrecy. If everything were to succeed, as I have seen anticipated, then, but only hea, he might establish his identity, and might make knewn that he left Metz in the night in a ballon, but only in the event of his placing himself at the head of the army, with orders to defend the Chamber, reassembled it possible at a seaport town, where a portion of the fleet on which they could depend imight also be present. The treaty would be stigned the same day, I myself not being present. If nothing could be done, the marsian or the general would return under my name and resume his post."

On the 23d September Mr. N. Interviewed Marshal Bazaine, who told him it would be as much as he could do to held out till October 18, and that only by living on the flesh of the efficiers' horses. He adds:—

"The Marshal halled with delight the proposal that he should be allowed a free passage for himself and army, with their colors, artillery, ammunition, &c., through the enemy's lines, on strict parole not to fight against the Germans during the remainder of the campaign, but that it was to be an understood tuing first of all with me that both himself and himself of the campaign, but that it was to be an understood tuing first of all with me that both himself and himself of the Chamber and the imperial government, the only legal one, which would then be defacto. All thus General Bourbaki was to explain to the Empress, whereas he explained nothing at all, it would appear that from the moment he found himself outside Metz, he had but one unceasing regret, that of having lett, he had but one unceasing regret, that of having lett, and every other consideration vanished from his brain.

Mr. N. left Marshal Bazaine, who signed his name under that of the Prince Imperial on the stereoscopic views of Hastings, in order that Count Bismarck, who thus addressed him:—

"The conditions of an armistice have not been compiled with. I find in M. Jules Favre nothing but a lawyer, and I am surprised

are better defined.
Count Bismarck, however, sent this telegram to
Marshal Bazaine:
Dees Marshal Bazaine authorize M. Regnier to treat for
the surrender of Muck. Marshal Bazaine's reply was as follows:—

I cannot reply in the affirmative to these questions. I have ad M. Regnier that I cannot arrange for the capitulation of told a. negmet our reason and the city of Mets.

Here the whole scheme of Mr. N. appears to have collapsed. He arrived at Chislehurst on the 4th of October, and complains that he found General Bourbakl had done absolutely nothing with reference to the affair committed on his charge.

## THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE IRON CLOSS.

Prussian Royal Rewards for Bravery-An

Affecting Scene on the Field.

[Verzailles (Nov. 4) correspondence of the London Times.]

At three o'clock to-day there was a pretty ceremony in front of the Trianon, which was seen by very few persons. Three extantinents of Roeder's Horse—curassiers, dragoons and lancers—were drawn up along the avenue to attend the presentation of the iron Cross to officers and privates at the hands of his Royal Hignness the Crown Prince of Prassia. Just before the ceremony a large dark-colored balloon passed over Versailles. It was about forty-five minutes past two P. M.—the light-colored balloon passed over Versailles. It was about forty-five minutes past two P. M.—the light-colored balloon passed before ton A. M. The persons in the former could have seen the Crown Prince and his staff riding to Prianon inrough their glasses, for the day was very bright and clean.

His Royal Highaess, on appearing on the right of the line formed by the Seventh curassiers (the Grana Duke of copurg's) was received by a flourish of trumpets, taken up by the band of each regiment. He rode slowly along the frant, and at intervals, in reply to his sguttation of "good morning," the men cheered simultaneously. On reaching the left and end of the line, which consisted of about 1,200 cayarry, the field Marshal wheeled round and galloped along the front to the right. The officers and men to be decorated were drawn up in detachments on the other side of the avenue, opposite their respective regiments. The Crown Prince, having reached the right of the lip-wheeled bis horse.

again, and took up his post in front of the cuirassier detachment—big men on big horses, in white tunies, steel cuirasses and heimets, white leathers and huge jack-boots; riding, I should think, at least a stone more than our Lile Guards.

Officer and man, one by one, came out as he was summoned and reigned up his horse in front and a little on the right dank of the Prince, who spoke to each and held out his haud at the close of his address. The honored soldier placed his own hand in the Prince's, who snock it. Then he rode back to the ranks, conscious that in his paim reposed the coveted decoration of the Iron Cross, which he soen fixed on his breast by passing the ribbon through his buttenhole.

it was a very simple, touching and effective spec-

The Prince on such occasions is seen to the great-est advantage. He looks every inch—and he has a great many of them in length and breath—a sol-dier—manly, marfected and nobe in his attitude and gestures. His staff is very brilliant. There are many fine fellows on it—gallant gentlemen of excel-lent bearing and presence, princely persons and dis-tinguished officers; but a stranger could, I think, pick out the Grown Prince from them all.

#### EARL GRANVILLE AND THE WAR.

Guildhall.

British Opinion of the Ministerial Speeches at

British Opinion of the Ministerial Speeches at Guildhall.

In commenting on the British Ministerial speeches at Guildhall, aiready published in the Herald, the London News says:—"The duty for watching for every opportunity in the present war which Mr. Gladstone so sympathetically recognized still remains. We can only watch and wait, but such words as were spoken yesterday make even a watching and waiting attitude one of influence, we want peace, but to leave France humilated, with angry resolves upon revenge, would be to patch up a truce, not to make peace. Count Bismarck may now know from the mouth of Mr. Gladstone how this matter is viewed outside the German Innes."

From the Guildhall last night, exclaims the Telegraph, "the English Cabinet sent forth this message, that the war at the outset was waged by Germany for a purpose which won the sympathy and the contest has been deprated into a war of conquest, the German people have forfeited the claim to uphold the standard of political morality."

Lord Granville having first suggested negotiations for an armistice, and the mission having hopciessly collapsed, the London Post thinks it will naturally become the task of the opposition to call in question the policy that has led England to occupy the position of an unsuccessful peacemaker. Want of success is ever made the subject of attack. Neither government ner Lord Granville has anticipated criticism. Last night needs to be a subject of attack. Neither government net Lord Granville has anticipated criticism. Last night needs and the sessaged to defend his policy. He did not fail in the task. He has vindicated the action the government deemed it right and prudent, under very exceptional circumstances, to pursue.

Madame Machagon.

#### MADAME MACMAGON.

mittee.

We have received, says a Cork journal, the following correspondence for publication:—
Pourar-Au-Bois pres Sedan, November, 1870.

My Drae Sir—Having spent a few days with the illustrious Marshal Madmahon, and visited with him the scene of the late conflict at Sedan, I left a small sum for the victims of war, which is graciously acknowledged in the accompanying letter. I am too painfully adiloted by all I have seen on the field of battle and in the hospitais and ambulances to attempt to describe the sad scenes I have witnessed. I shall, however, send a few pages from my note book, which may interest those who contributed so generously for the wounded. I have just returned from the large ambulance at Brussels. After visiting the patients I left 500 frances to be divided between twelve of the most seriously wounded, which sum is also acknowledged in the enclosed letter. I am sorry to say that the amount of human misery brought on by this terrible war will need the efforts of the friends of humanity all over the world to assuage It.

of the world by their generous contributions for the poor wounded soldiers. In better times France will count her friends in the hour of trial, and will not forget that, while great natious remained indifferent, those two countries gave all they could give, and sympathized heart and soul with her suffer-

in Baste, most sincerely yours, JOHN P. LEONARD.

MADAME MACMAHON'S NOTE.

POURRU-AU-BOIS, Nov. 4, 1870.

MY DEAE MR. LEONARD—Pray receive my warmest thanks for the generous gift of 3,600 francs from the county of Cork and parishes in its neighborhood. I am truly grateful for the kind remembrance Ireland always has for our sufferings, and beg of you to express all my thanks to that generous country. I immediately sent 1,600f, to the parish priest of the unfortunate village of Bazelies, completely burned down by the Prussians, and will distribute the rest to our peor soldiers and among those who burned down by the Prussians, and will distribute the rest to our peor soldiers and among those who are prisoners in Prussia, where I hear their misery and wants are great and where I shall soon be able to judge myself of their situation. Believe me, my dear Mr. Leonard, yours most truly.

Madame DE MACMAHON.

Madame DE MACMAHON.

Monsieur John P. Leonard.

The second enclosure referred to is a letter from M. T. Sigart, dated from the Slege de l'Association, Montague de l'Oratoire, in acknowledgment of 5001. for the nenefit of fifty of the most severely wounded.

### BRITISH TRADE WITH FRATCE.

How John Bull's Industry and Stomach Suffer by the War.

A London journal of the latest mail date says:-The check to the productive industry of France which the war must impose will be felt by us in several articles of daily consumption. Under the which the war must impose will be felt by us in several articles of daily consumption. Under the fostering influence of the Commercial treaty our imports have in ten years nearly deabled. The value received at the various ports of the United Kingdom from France in 1861 was £17,827,000; by 1859 this had risen to £33,537,000. Since we take these goods because we need them, the margin of inconvenience by any serious interruption of supply will be also largely augmented. The breakinst table may suffer by a diminution of butter and eggs. Or the former article we received in 1868 394,000 cwt., valued at £2,157,000; while the latter was appraised at £900,000. In the same year we had thence 2,599,000 pairs of leather gloves, valued at £,1120,000, and various kinds of woolien manufactures to the amount of £1,483,000. But the most costly of the French imports are the sinks, which, counting all kinds—twist and manufactured—told up to £12,000,000. France also sent us 4,740,000 gallons of red and white wine, valued, in bond, of course, at £1.876,000; and a related but less familiar article of foreign trade—viz., "ready made corks?"—to the extent of 1,359,000 pounds.

What other goods came from France we need not stop to note: these recorded above amount to £20,000,000. The greater importance to us of the trade is shewn in this comparison:—In 1861 the imports from France were in value 8.2 per cent of the aggregate imports into the United Kingdom; in 1869 they were 11-3 per cent.

### THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

English Opinion of the Result.

The London News, of November 12, says:—"The United States is still experiencing the caim which follows the atorm, the political lassitude, it may be even the political reaction, which comes after a supreme and exhausting effort. All the real issues involved in the war have been settled, and the settlement is permanent because it is radical. These elections are, however, important from this very cause. They are the first which have taken place in the regular course of politics since the fine triumph of the American idea. The House of Representatives now elected will represent the American people in a larger and wider sease than any other body of men has ever represented any other great people since the world began. For the first time in history the people of a republic which covers half a continent have elected a representative assembly by a suffrage which knows no limitation of face, no restriction of creed, no qualification of birth, of property, or of education, and which has partially escaped even the limitation of sex. All ever the Union tae negroes have, at this election, voted on absonaely equal terms with the whites, and in the Southern States the freedmen, who ten years ago were in hopeless slavery, without even the dawn of a single promise on the horizon, have voted on terms of complete and absolute equality with their quondam owners and masters. The American idea is that the quality which gives a man misrights it his manhood, and that his possession the privileges of a free man should depend on no outward or accidental distinction of clothes, possessions, social position, or education, but should be bestowed on the manhood to which it belongs. The American definition of manhood was, however, marrowed by the exclusion from 1t of the negroes and the men of color have all voted because they are men. The issues raised or settled by the war are now in fact disappearing from American politics, and probably from the date of this election, certainly from that of 1s-12, new issu

### ALL-SAINTS' DAY AT AMIETS.

The Pulpit of Peter the Hermit

The Pulpit of Peter the Hermit.

A correspondent in Amens, France, dating November the 1st, saph:—"To-day is a great festival in France—it is all Saints' Day. I 'assisted this foremon at high mass in the grand old Cathedral in which Peter the Hermit worshipped and preached his first sermons. The bishop, a venerable and gentlemanly looking preist, officiated, and as, at the end of the service, the choir intoned the Domans salvam fac Republicant, I could not help wondering whether upon each change of government in France all the missals are reprinted so as to introduce the necessary corrections in the national anthem. The vast nave of the cathedral was a fine sight, crowded as it was to the typery door with worshippers of all classes and of both, sexes,"

## MEXICO.

The Free Zone Question Before the Mexican Congress.

The Vote on the Subject-Opponents of the Smuggling Privilege-Romero's Speech in Favor of Abolishing the Zone-M. Guzman's Advocacy of the Scheme.

MEXICO. Nov. 11, 1870. On the 5th of this month the Congress of Mexico passed the law 300 only continuing the "free zone" within the limits it has already occupied, but extending it to Lampazos and Cerralco, two interior towns in the State of Nuevo Leon. The fifty-third article in the new tariff bill under discussion auorizes what is known as the free zone by the reading public, the text of which, as it has just passed the Congress of Mexico, by a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven, is as follows:-

ARTICLE 53. Foreign goods destined for consumption in the following cities—Matamoros, Reynesa, Camargo, Mia Guerrero, Monterey, Laredo, in Tamaulipas, in the district of Rio Grande, in Coannaia, Lampazes and Cerralco, is Nueve Leon; Presidio del Norte and Paso del Norte, in Chiuanua—shall be Iree from all duties except municipal.

The greater portion of three days was oscupied

by Mr. Romero, Secretary of the Treasury, in com-bating the bill and attempting to secure its abolishment, but in vain; for although aided by Congressmen Cañedo and Obugon, the opposition to these deputies was too strong, and a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven was rolled up without much apparent effort. Mr. Emilio Velasco, from the Rio Grande, was the special champion of its continuance, and the smuggling interests of other towns, further in the interior, have become so powerful that the same vote extended the "zone" into Neuvo Leon. It is understood here that Mr. Velasco represents especially the merchants on the berder. It must be understood, however, that the bill, aithough passing Congress with the biowing of trumpets, is not yet a law, as according to the constitution of Mexico it must be sent to the Executive for his ap proval or dissent, who may do so any time early or late in the session: and should he be inclined to veto it by objecting to it as a whole or by simply making amendatory observations, a vote of two-thirds of the Assembly will be required to pass it finally and effectively. However, unless some members change to or can pass the bill. The speeches of Mr. Romero, Mr. Velasco and Mr. Guzman are so extended that you can hardly devote your columns during these European war times to more than a few extracts the animus which prevailed during the discussion of this subject. It has been noted that Mr. Lerdo de of Foreign Relations of the republic, voted in favor of the extension of the zone. General Portirio Diaz and, therefore, did not commit himself. General Zeriga voted for its extension. For its abolishment among the thirty-seven are found Generals Garcia, Ortega, brother of Gonzales Macin, Henry Mejia Obregon, Vallarte, ex-Minister of Gubernacion, and Santacilla, son-in-law of President Juarez. We are sure to have another discussion on the bill when the same shall be returned by the Executive.

Secretary Romero, among other things, replied as follows to Mr. Guzman, who favored the continu-

Secretary Romero, among other things, repiled as follows to Mr. Guzman, who favored the continuance and extension of the "free zone".

Another mistake which the orator to whom I refer incurred a the assertion that the government of the United States solicited, by the urgency of the usurpers Miramen and Maximilian, the abolition of the free zone. Continuing his design of making Congress believe that the opinion of the Executive opposed the free zone because of his condescension to the Cabinet of Washington, he makes the conduct of these pretended governments to appear as if it were the conduct of the present administration. I doubt whether this Deputy believes what he has told us, and if he should believe that he has told us, and if he should believe that he has told us, and if he should believe is the thus manifests with how much readiness he gives assent to the most unfounded and most improbable rumors, and with what frankness he pretends to make a communication of his mistakes to this Congress. The government of the United States could not solicit from Miramon or Maximillan either the suppression of the free zone or anything eise, for the simple reason that it never had relations with them. It is true that Mr. Porsyth, Minister of the United States to Makico in 1857, recognized Felix Tiloaga as President of the Mexican republic; but it is also true that he did so without instructions from the Cape of Good Hope—The United States from the Cape of Continuing health to one of the States for the United States from the Cape of Good Hope—The United States from the Cape of Maximilian, the about the from the Cabinet from ignorant—that the government of the United States never recognized the intervention or the so-called empire, or had relations of any kind with one or the other. It is not comprehended, then, how it may have manifested its wisnes in respect to the free zone to the reactionary party or to the intervention.

Persons who may not be acquainted with the rules which regulate the conduct of the Cabinet in Washington can say that, in one or the other case, it manifested its wisnes by means of confidential agents, but by this they will only show their absolute ignorance or the usages established by the government of the United States. Moreover, even supposing that really there should have been some indication on the part of the cabinet of Washington to those usurpers, the existence of the Free Zone might be explained by the simple reason that the reaction did not come into possession of the frontier, and it would be bad to legislate for territory which it never possessed; and, although the empire held Matamoros and sometimes all the frontier, its occupation of it was always precarious. Furthermore, neither one nor the other order of things had ever the necessary tranquillity to occupy itself with considering and accomplishing the changes and reforms which the public administration required; nor was it probable that they should intend to suppress the free zone, even should they not think it convenient, knowing that with the suppression of the free zone, even should they not think it convenient, knowing that with the suppression of the free zone, even should they not think it convenient, knowing that with the suppression of the free zone, even should intend to cause the wish of the whole hation to submit. Maximilian would probably have abolished the free zone a dozen times to secure in change the recognition of the United States, Persons who may have known the interest which he had in the recognition of the United States, Persons who may have known the interest which he had in the recognition dent free members that the rec

extract from Mr. Romero's speech, your correspondent remembers that the recognition of Zuloaga by Minister Forsyth was fully approved by the government of the United States, whose instructions to Mr. Forsyth were of such a nature as to require him to use his own judgment upon the question at that time so often arising as to which was the legitimate and de facto government of Mexico.

The efforts of Mr. Romero to secure the abolish ment of the zone have been earnest and distin-guished, and, although not possessed of a flery elo-quence, Mr. Romero has acquitted himself on this sabject before the Congressional body with credit and honor.

"zone," thought proper to make long speeches, from which the following is an extract :--

"Zone," thought proper to make long speeches, from which the following is an extract:—

I have said the Executive, because in his name the Minister of Hacienda has addressed us; but I may be permitted to take exception to this, noting that the present President of the republic remains in power the same time that he upholds the law of the free zone; that by jestablishing the constitutional order that law has been ratified by the Congress of Issi, without any observations on the part of the Executive, and afterwards Mr. Juarz has been invested with extraordinary faculties at different periods of his administration when he could have abolished it, and I have only seen decrees which regulated it. The Hon. Mr. Iglesias is one of the Secretaries of Hacienda, who, in Mexico and Monterey, has issued more circulars and decrees, amplifying and modifying the law of the 17th of March, 1858. President Jinarez has had during his administration diverse Ministers of Hacienda, and by none but the present have we seen him initiating anything contrary to the rights of those people. To vote in opposition to those interests is to vote against the national interests. And if my reasoning lacks force and my words facility and eloquence to demonstrate it, my appreciable colleague, Mr. Velasco, will read, before closing this discussion, the opinion of the committee of the American Senate, which commenced by recognizing the right which Mexico has to make its fiscal law as suits its own interests. It closes with the observation that the continuance of the free zone in our territory is a grave damage to their expectations of the future, and says more in favor of what the committees advise in their project than all that our weak voice coded sustain. I will mention, then, that when the government did me the hone to name me, in company with Mr. Castañeda, te form the project of tariff which, with little change, which, as has been seen, we have defined with the greatest energy. It is strange to me also, and to this I call the attention of the

not been a single word of disapprobation for the contract of colonization of Lower California, called Luse, in which is asked, for the benefit of the colonists, the importation and consumption of merchandise free of all duty, in which there are conceded to the new immigrants benefits and rights more liberal than those conceded to our brothers on the northern frontier; and, notwithstanding, his Lordship does not find obstacles for conceding to foreigners that which is denied to Mexicans. Is it because the former speak English and the latter the poor Spanish idom? I do not know, I cannot explain, how to-day and among us are delended the interests of the United States in opposition to the interests of Mexico. It should not be understood by this that I entertain ill will towards that people which was our friend in the hour of misfortune. No, sir; I respect it; I admire it, and I wish it all prosperity, but never when prejudical to our nationality. I have not proposed anything aggressive, but, strong in our right, we must not accept the friendly intervention, after having driven out the armed intervention. I wish reciprocity of interests in our relations, and especially on our northern frontier; and as we suffered in silence what for twelve years they sustained in front of the Mexican border—the privileges of ports of deposit—so they may to-day endure the continuance of the free zone; and if the rivalry continues we also will tolerate in our turn that they may establish free ports. The true sovereignty of the people would feel offended when we forget our duties. The United States are great and powerful, but they are also just, in this solemn moment, when the fortune of our brothers is to be decided, once more I ask Congress to permit me to speak, as it may be necessary, to oppose in the position in which I have placed myself, and to reiterate that it may not listen to suggestions which are not founded on reason. I have demonstrated before that the Treasury is not affected by leaving the Free Zone on the frontier of

As will be readily perceived by the reader Mr. Guzman's remarks are a mixture of attempted flat-tery and insult to the United States. His query in hatred of the Angio-Saxon race which is by far too universal in this country. His remarks in regard to "suggestions made to him on the part of the government of the United States which he ought not reveal," &c., is understood here to refer to a late United States Minister here, and has been distorted into a declaration that an attempt to bribe of the United States. Your correspondent does not understand that Mr. Guzman said so or intended to and published from the Congressional hall, is boldly declared, and possibly the official of the United States who is said to be struck at will be anxious to know to what extent he is to be represented or mis-

Under the amnesty law the greater portion of the revolutionary leaders are coming in from their hiding places and commencing the rôle of peaceable citizens. Among these are recently seen among us Generals Aureliano Rivera, Cosio and Huerta, The President has returned to his duties at the

palace, although he is yet quite weak, and is said to have paroxysms of difficult breathing at The Tuxpan Railroad bill has passed Congress and

has been sent to the Executive.

A telegraph line has also been privileged from Minatitian to Vera Cruz, another from Vera Cruz to Galveston, and another from Vera Cruz to Cuba via Yucatan, as already announced.

#### NEWS FROM AFRICA.

Of the Frontier Commercial and Agricultural Bank since the report in May last a very great advance had been made in the liquidation. The liabilities which then were stated to be £124,221 log. do., would, after payment of the present dividend, be reduced to about £55,000, exclusive of interest. The existence of coal in the frontier districts has been known for some time, and shafts are now being sunk at Port Alfred in search of coal.

The Cape season continued favorable to agriculture.

culture.
The customs' duties received at Cape Town during
The customs' duties received at Cape Town during The customs' duties received at Cape Town during the month of September amounted to £15,321 18, 8d., being an increase of £1,525 18s, 8d. over the corresponding month of last year, and there was an increase for the nine months of £17,266 5s. 1d. The customs' duties received at Port Elizabeth during September amounted to over £70,000, and the wharfage over £7,000. This shows a great improvement in the trate of the colony.

age over £7,000. This shows a great improvement in the trade of the colony.

The receipts of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway during the month of Angust exceeded those of the corresponding month of last year by £200 5s. 5d.

Ostrich farming appears to be reminerative. The feathers of ten montas' growth on thirty ostriches, lately sold in Cape Town, realized an average of £10 6s. per bird.

Mr. E. L. Layard, the curator of the South African Museum, and brother of Mr. Layard of Nineveh celebrity, was a passenger by the Norseman.

The Rev. Mr. Daizell, the superintendent of "the Gordon mission," who arrived in the colony by the Northam, had proceeded to the scene of his fature labors in the interior.

The Lleuienast Governor of Natal had dissolved the Legislative Couscil. The recently erected flax manufactory at D'Urban, Natal, has been totally destroyed by fire; origin

### PORTO RICO.

A Healthy Season-Election for the Cortes-

Troops for Cuba-The Crops. HAVANA, Nov. 17, 1870. Dates from Puerto Rico to the 5th report a very peaceful and prosperous condition of affairs throughout that island. The past season has been a very healthy one, the inhabitants happily escaping the choicra and yellow fever which have raged with so much violence throughout the West Indies during the sname.

the summer.

The official Gazette publishes a decree convoking the College of Electors to fill the vacancy of deputy to the Cortes in the Second Electoria district. Don José Maria Pascasio de Escoriaza is presented as a

José Maria Pascasio de Escoriaza is presented as a candidate.

There are now in the island some five thousand thoroughly acclimated troops, and it is suggested that they be sent to Cuba to assist in suppressing the insurrection, where they could do much more effective service than the new troops sent out from

Spain.

No details of the condition of the crops are given, but it is stated that they are very thriving.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Norwich is said to be the banner town in Connecticut for divorced people. Among the 900 auditors of Miss Edgerton's, when she lectured upon "Marriage" a rew evenings since, 175 were said to have been separated by legal process, of which ninety had remarried.

ninety had remarried.

At Indianapolis paper thus sums up the divorce market:—"Brisk competition among the lawyers has brought down the price of divorces very much in this market. We quote:—Common separation, §15; small alimony, \$25; large alimony, \$50 to \$500. There are but rew of the latter in the market. General business good and increasing."

Miss Rye is now in England collecting another company of girls for Canada. She states that there is great want of female labor in Upper Canada, and housekeepers prefer girls between nine and twelve years, as being more tractable and useful than older girls.

\*\*Here is the latest weether.

giris.

Here is the latest weather prediction:—"Butchers say that never before have they found the autumn neece of sneep and lambs in such splendid condition as at present, the wool being very close and heavy."

From this they predict a winter of unusual seve-

An Albany undertaker has initiated a comn which "folds dewn" and exposes the body at full length, making it appear as if reclining on a sofa. It is designed to save people of weak nerves the shooting aght of a comn that looks like a comn.

CUBA. Spanish Offences Against British Commerce and Subjects-Complacency of the Venerable Lion-Renewed Activity of the Insurrection-The Quesada-Jordan Expedition-Details of Operations from All Parts-The Hurricane in Yucatan-Various Items. HAVANA, NOV. 19, 1870.

It would seem that John Bull, erst so famous for protecting his subjects, has greatly fallen off since the famous Abyssinian expedition, in which he expended a few millions to obtain the release of a few pended a few millions to obtain the release of a few unimportant Britishers from the prison of a black king. It has been generally supposed that General Dulce's Hegal proclamation in reference to persons caught running the practical blockade of this island was abrogated, and yet three this island was approached, and yet three English subjects were summarily shot the other day for trying to smuggle some arms on to a Cuban reef, and two others, for the same offence, have been graciously condemned to the chain gang for life. These belonged to a Bahamas schooner, the Margaret Jessie. Nor is this all. Indeed, the list of offences against British subjects is quite formidable, and that the old lion quietly submits to them indicates that keen appreciation of peace and quietude which be-long to age and decrepitude. Some months since a Bahamas schooner, named John Gray, was driven by a northwest gale close to Cuba in a condition of distress. She was seized and her crew kept in prison for some months on suspi-cion of snuggling arms. Small boats from the Caymanas Islands, spongers and fishing smacks are constantly being seized by Spanish cruisers, and, though innocent of any offence, are held until they rot in the harbors of Cienfuegos and Batabano. A small Bahainas schooner—the Britan nia-was driven out to sea by the late hurricane picked up by a Spanish gunboat and her crew imprisoned, from which they were released on Thurs day last through the energetic remoustrances of the British Consul General. Other instances of like character might be referred to; but they are without interest of detail, and these are sufficient to show how carriess the venerable Roarer has become. It will be a great satisfaction to Americans to know that, either owing to the good offices of the Washington administration toward Spain or from fear of its very energetic foreign policy, the Florida spongers and fishing boats, when coming under the ken of the Spanish cruisers, are treated with much more

The reports in reference to operations in the field have of tate been so numerous that public attention has been in some slight degree aroused from its lethargy, and the fact is realized that the insurrection still exists and that the efforts of the Cubans to take the island from under Spanish dominion are as strong and in as full confidence of ultimate success

Primarily the Quesada-Jordan expedition, which it is supposed has sailed from some point, attracts attention. Information has reached Santiago de Cuba that Quesada had left Curaçoa, and the squad-

attention. Information has reached Santiago de Cuba that Quesada had left Curaçoa, and the squadron of men-of-war and gunboats on the south side are all on the alert watching for him. Yesterday the rumor was current that a steamer had landed on the north side with an expedition, having previously been chased by a gunboat, which, in attempting to follow, was run on shore. Thus far, however, this has not been confirmed.

Private letters from Santiago de Cuba report constant fighting in that jurisdiction, and though the details are carefully concealed. It is known with considerable loss to the Spaniards, as numbers of wounded are being continually brought in. A large proportion of the insurgent forces is made up of negroes. The local papers publish the official account of an engagement which took place on the 6th instant, the usual victory to the Spaniards being claimed. As says the report, the forces under Colonel Francisco Heredia, combined with those under Colonel Aroaz and Captain Pande, of the Engineers, attacked the entrenched camp of the insurgents on the estate "El Tempa," carrying three lines of earthworks as the point of the bayonet and compelling the enemy to fy. Sixteen prisoners were taken, including the chief, Luis Vavoua. They were all shot, Captain Pande and two soldiers wounded comprise the Spanish loss, as reported.

In Santi Espiritu the Cubans have of late met with musual success. A column of troops recently attacked an intrenchea encampment in the Manigua and were beaten off. After being reinforced the column again entered the woods and did not return, the men being all killed or captured. The Spanish official accounts of operations state that various columns have been sent out in search of the insurgents under Espinosa, but furnish no report of details. The forces of the chief mentioned had divided, one pair moving towards Trinlida and the other to the Camagney. The troops solaced themselves for want of other successes by kining twenty-two country people, destroying all the growing crops and

of slaves taken from the estates, and admits that their complete extermination must be the work of long time.

Trimidad dates are also to the 13th. On the night of the 12th firing was heard on the advanced lines outside of the city, causing much excitement, as an attack was feared. Investigation showed that a man carrying a basket had attempted to pass the line, and upon being chaninged refused to halt, and so was shot. The Imparcial states that a small board, under command of the negro José Maria, remains constantly near the environs of that city, maintaining relations with the laborantes inside, and communicating with the insurgents throughout the invisilection, furnishing them with provisions, ciothing, powder and infiammable materials. The man shot belonged to this party. The same paper states that the victims of the insurgent attack on the village of San Pedro are suffering for want of proper medicines, and makes complaint that the columns generally go out without them, whereby great suffering and loss of life result. Don Juan B. Pedrosa had been shot for participancy in the insurrection, and in Santi Espiritu the chief, Manuel de Jesus Ramonde.

The commander of the forces recently operating in the Ciruega de Zapata makes report from which it seems nothing has been accomplished in that famed locality. He had explored Juaro, Quemado and San Blas, killing two persons and receiving three presentados. The column of marines, which went out from Havana for service in the same locality, have returned. They report no insurgents found.

Dates from Puerio Principe are to the 11th. Brigadier Pedro de Zea, late chief of stat of the Caplain

locality, have returned. They report no insurgents found.

Dates from Puerto Principe are to the lith. Brigadier Pedro de Zea, late chief of stan of the Captain General, had assumed the duties of Commanding General of the Department (Central), vice Cavo, releved. The reports from the line of Guamare indicate that little is being done, owing to the condition of the reads. A few encounters have taken place, with insignificant results. It was known in Puerto Principe that General Bernabe de Varona, known as "Benneta," was down with the typhus fever, a disease now raging among the insurgents, and his life was despaired of. In Holguin the rains are abundant, preventing communication between the different inflifary posts. The insurgents had attacked aranche near Rio Seco, capturing two volunteers and three soldiers, who were carried off to the mountains and probably shot.

The logunals here report the killing of Romyaldo.

capturing two volunteers and three soldiers, who were carried off to the mountains and probably shot.

The journals here report the killing of Romualdo Molina and Gaspar Castillio; but as both these gentlemen are in New York and have taken no part in the insurrection it is evident the wrong persons were selected to be killed.

On Wednesday, the 16th, was celebrated the anniversary of the patron saint of Havana, san Cristobal. There were the usual suspension of business and procession in the evening.

Alired N. Young, of Ohio, recently appointed American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has arrived here en rouse for the scene of his new dunes. It is to be hoped he will not have the late of his two liminediate predecessors, both of woom died of the yellow lever.

James M. Miller, mate of the brig Romiercz, who killed the second mate of the same yessel about a year since at Cardenas, and who was seme-seed to Mx years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by the Captain General.

On the evening of the 16th the German residents here gave a grand banquet to the officers of the Prussian gunboat Meteor, the vessel which recently fought the French Bouver. It is understood that there will be another trial of strength between these vessels, this time to be so far from neutral waters that a definite result must follow.

Accounts from Yucatan state that Peninsula, the Isle of Mujeris and other islands and lands situated between Cape San Antonio and Catocae suffered considerably from the recent burricanes. The lower lands were entirely overflowed and great loss of animals followed. The city of Merida suffered somewhat from the winds.

Joseph Adams, a youth of fourteen years, died Joseph Adams, a youth of fourteen years, died yesterday morning in Believue Hospital. On the 17th uitimo deceased left his home to go on an errand up town, and on returning attempted to step upon the front platform of a Third avenue car, at Twonty-sixth street. Joseph said the driver raised his whip as if to strike him, when he jumped off, and in doing so fell on the track, one of the wheel of the car passing over his right teg, crusning it terribly. The limb was subsequently amputated, and death followed. Joseph lived with his mother at 286 Menroe street, whither the body was removed. Ocremer Rolling was notified to hold an inquest.